

Laboratory Control in Milk Sanitation

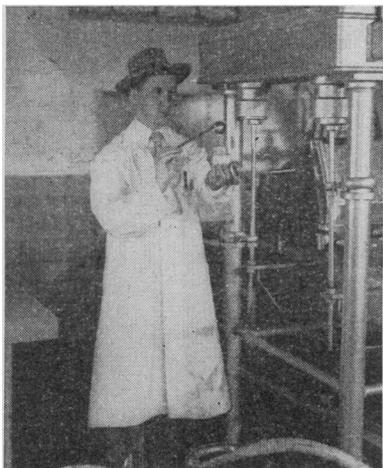
16 mm., sound, black and white, 9 minutes, 1951.

Audience: Sanitarians, sanitary engineers, laboratory workers in milk sanitation, and other personnel with education and experience in the field of public health milk sanitation.

Available: Loan—Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Box 185, Chamblee, Ga. Purchase—Castle Film Division, United World Films, 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29, N. Y.

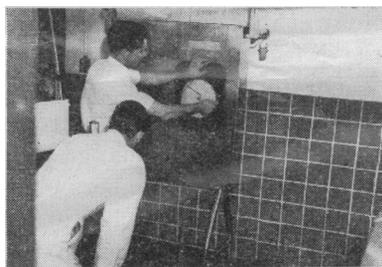
This film emphasizes that sanitary handling by producers and processors is essential to safe milk. Therefore, the sanitarian has the responsibility of working with producers in promoting the best sanitation practices on the farm and with processors to insure satisfactory handling of milk at the plant. He measures the efficiency of sanitation practices by data obtained through the collection and bacteriological testing of representative milk samples.

The film shows how the sanitarian collects samples of processed milk



from delivery trucks. These samples are examined by a competent bacteriologist in the laboratory, who uses standard methods approved by the American Public Health Association. The film shows the sanitarian using the results of these tests to aid processors in eliminating any sources of contamination in their plants.

The sanitarian is also responsible for the handling of raw milk at individual farms. The film shows the sanitarian collecting samples from cans of raw milk as they come from



the farms. During the sampling, the milk is checked for temperature and sediment. The samples are then taken to the laboratory for examination. The sanitarian reports any adverse findings to the farmers concerned and aids them in correcting the causative conditions.

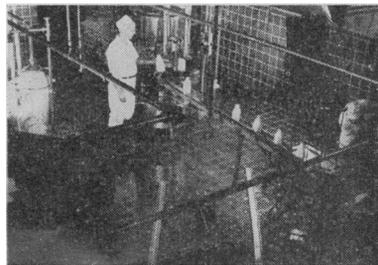
Milk and Public Health

16 mm., sound, black and white, 11½ minutes, 1951.

Audience: Public health workers, public officials, and the general public.

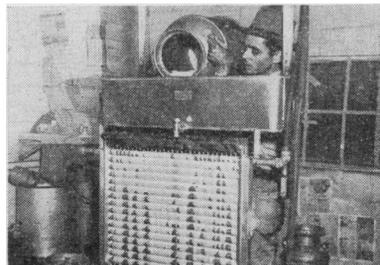
Available: Loan—Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Box 185, Chamblee, Ga. Purchase—Castle Film Division, United World Films, 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29, N. Y.

One of a series of films on sanitary milk production produced by the Communicable Disease Center, this is a general orientation film presenting the philosophy, nature, and effects of milk control legislation necessary to insure the safety of the milk supply to the consumer.



After developing the thesis that nature intended milk to go directly from the mother to the offspring with the least possible chance of contamination, the film depicts man's diversion of cow's milk from this direct producer-consumer path and its resulting tendency toward contamination due to insanitary handling.

As soon as laboratory tests revealed that haphazard milk production methods endangered the health of millions of people, especially children, milk control legislation had to be enacted. The film continues by showing the testing of herds by veterinarians, and the respective steps to be taken with cattle afflicted with mastitis, tuberculosis, or Bang's disease. It shows the scrubbing and cleaning of the dairies, the equipment, and the udders of the cows themselves. Progressively lower bacteria counts in the laboratory parallel the increasingly effective cleaning, refrigeration, and pasteurization employed by producer and processor. The film concludes with the thought that although most farmers have been educated to produce safe milk, and consumers to demand it, public health workers must strive diligently to eliminate any negligence, apathy, and ignorance which still exists.





Instructor's Guide . . .

Sanitary Food Service

"If the instructor has taught, the learner can perform." Based on this assumption, the Instructor's Guide has for its objective the training of food service personnel. It supercedes "Guide to Safe Service," published by the Public Health Service in February 1945. Because much has been learned since that time not only about food sanitation but also about how to put this knowledge into the "heads and hands" of those who prepare and serve foods, revision was a must. The U. S. Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, and many consultants from the Army and the Air Force, other Federal agencies, State health departments, and educational institutions have aided the Division of Sanitation of the Public Health Service in preparing the guide.

Features of the book that make for convenience in use are: its mechanical binding, colored division sheets between parts, contrasting type, and pass-out sheets for distribution to the class. The format, type faces, and illustrations are all functional. Its size, 2-columned page, and the binding which allows it to lie flat in the hands of the instructor are designed for greater service-ability. Directions and instructions appear in bold face; questions to ask the class, in italics. Regular type indicates the material that may be taught in any way the instructor desires. White on black illustrations are for blackboard use. Graphs and linecuts illustrate what the instructor to do.

Samples of the pass-out sheets (enough for the class may be obtained from the Government Printing Office) and samples of certificates to be given members of the class upon the successful completion of the course are included.

Part I tells how to use the guide; part II, how to conduct the course. Part III, the course, is divided into eight "sessions." Each session spells out meticulously some vital fact of sanitary food service. And as it is recognized that we learn by doing, volunteer demonstrations are provided for and visual aid references are listed for nearly every session. Part IV is made of six appendixes: bibliography and references, optional material, visual aid utilization guides, techniques for discussion leaders, pointers in promoting and organizing food-service employee training programs, and demonstration techniques and sample display materials.

Sanitary Food Service. Instructor's Guide to be used for training food service personnel. (Public Health Service Publication No. 90) 1952. 316 pages; illustrated. 45 cents. (Also issued as NAVMED P-1333 by the Department of the Navy, and as AFM 146-7 by the Department of the Air Force.)

Aging . . . A Community Problem

Shortly after the National Conference on Aging, held in Washington, D. C., in 1950, the Federal Security Agency established a Committee on Aging and Geriatrics to act as a clearinghouse for all information relating to this field. This publication was prepared by the committee to help acquaint communities with the problem and to offer suggestions for its solution locally. The pamphlet discusses the aging problem in terms of the numbers of older persons, their economic and health needs, living arrangements, creative interests, and employment. How older people can be helped to live happier, healthier, and more active lives, and how their capacities can be used to strengthen the community and the Nation are also discussed. Community action, through the development of local citizens' committees, is urged, with emphasis on the fact that the burden of the effort in the solution of

the aging problem lies with local governments, private organizations, and the individual citizen.

Aging . . . A Community Problem. Federal Security Agency Committee on Aging and Geriatrics, Washington 25, D. C., 1952. 12 pages. Available without charge from the Committee on Aging and Geriatrics.

for the general public

Poison Ivy

Of particular importance during the summer months, this leaflet describes the poison ivy plant, the way in which the poison is spread from the plant, and the way it is spread from one part of the body to another. The characteristic symptoms, a burning and itching sensation followed by a rash and probably small or large blisters, are discussed. Instructions are given for the preparation and use of a treatment for mild cases. The reader is strongly advised to seek the help of a physician if there are large blisters or severe inflammation, or if the inflammation is on the face or genitals. Common sense precautions for avoiding poisoning and suggestions for the eradication of the plant are discussed.

Poison Ivy. Health Information Series, No. 65 (Public Health Service Publication No. 194). Revised 1952. 1-fold leaflet. 5 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

Publications for which prices are quoted are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by cash, check, or money order and should fully identify the publication (including its Public Health Service publication number). Single copies of most Public Health Service publications can be obtained without charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Public Health Reports, published since 1878 under authority of an act of Congress of April 29 of that year, is issued monthly by the Public Health Service pursuant to the following authority of law: United States Code, title 42, sections 241, 245, 247; title 44, section 220. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, September 20, 1951. *Public Health Reports* is published primarily for distribution, in accordance with the law, to directors and supervisors of public health programs and to institutions training public health personnel.

NOTE TO LIBRARIANS: The monthly *Public Health Reports* is an amalgamation of the former weekly *Public Health Reports* with the monthly *Tuberculosis Control Issue of Public Health Reports*, the monthly *Journal of Venereal Disease Information*, and the monthly *CDC Bulletin*. Librarians and others should preserve their copies for binding, as the Public Health Service does not supply bound copies. Indexes are published each year.

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are edited and issued by *Public Health Reports* under the general direction of the Board of Editors. The monographs present contributions to knowledge in the field of public health, particularly material that is extensive, detailed, or specialized. All manuscripts considered for publication as monographs receive the same technical and scientific review as papers submitted to *Public Health Reports*.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952